Balbiviana Small and in one of the southwestern oaks, Quercus fusiformis Small. It is interesting to note in this connection that in certain of our common oaks (Quercus rubra L., Q. palustris DuRoi, Q. coccinea Wang., and Q. velutina Lam.) while vivipary, in the exact sense, has not been observed, nevertheless in these germination commences immediately upon the fruit reaching the ground in the autumn.

Vivipary, it seems, is by no means the unusual condition it has generally been supposed to be.

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF RUSSULA—II*

By F. S. EARLE

SECTION 3, RIGIDAE

2.

5.

3.

4.

R. cutifracta Cke.

R. olivacea Fr.

		•
3.	Taste mild; pileus often rose-tinted. Taste acrid; pileus pure ivory-white.	R. albella Pk. R. albidula Pk.
4.	Stipe white or reddish-white; pileus cinnabar-red, acri Stipe blood-red; pileus blood-red or purplish-red.	d. R. rubra Fr. R. Linnaei Fr.
5.	Pileus pure white, then alutaceous, rivulose. Pileus yellow, paler with age, slightly mealy. Pileus grayish-brown, pulverulent or scurfy. Pileus cinnamon, rimose, then floccose. Pileus greenish, areolate. Pileus rose-red. Pileus changeable, often dingy purple when young.	R. lactea (Pers.) Fr. R. flavida Frost R. pulverulenta Pk. R. cinnamomea Bann. R. virescens (Schaeff.) Fr. 6.
6.	Pileus with disk lighter, whitish, rimose-scaly. Pileus with disk darker, pulverulent, shining.	R. lepida Fr. R. Mariae Pk.

* Continued from page 103.

7. Lamellae white; pileus areolate.

I. Pileus dry, smooth, glabrous.†

Pileus deep red or bright red.

2. Pileus white or tinted.

Pileus pruinose, furfuraceous, areolate, etc.

Lamellae yellow; spores yellow; pileus silky-squamulose.

[†] Some of the species assigned to section Rigidae are glabrous and perhaps should be excluded.

SECTION 4, HETEROPHYLLAE

	SECTION 4, HETEROPHYLLAE	
I.	Pileus flesh-color or pink. Pileus yellow or ochraceous. Pileus brown or gray-brown. Color of pileus changing, variable.	2. 5. 6. 7.
2.	Stipe concolorous, pale flesh-color. Stipe white.	R. polyphylla Pk.*
3.	Margin of pileus tuberculate-striate, ochraceous. Margin of pileus even, not striate.	R. elegans Bres.
4.	Lamellae crowded, shining white. Lamellae distant, white to pale pink.	R. vesca Fr. R. Morgani Sacc.
5.	Stipe whitish, equal; lamellae white, acrid, inodorous. Stipe concolorous, equal; lamellae yellow, acrid, inodorous. Stipe white above, reddish below, ventricose; lamellae white discolored in drying.	
6.	Margin of pileus tuberculate-striate; fetid. Margin of pileus even; inodorous.	R. foetens (Pers.) Fr. R. consobrina Fr.
7.	Pileus at first usually with some shade of red. Pileus never reddish, often dingy green; mild.	8. R. heterophylla Fr.
8.	Flesh white, acrid; lamellae narrow. Flesh red under the cuticle; mild; lamellae broad. R. cyan	R. variata Bann. noxantha (Schaeff.) Fr.
	Section 5, Fragiles	
1	Lamellae and spores white, not turning yellow. Lamellae white, then yellow; spores lemon-yellow. Lamellae and spores ochraceous.	2. 8. 16.
2	Pileus white or whitish. Pileus some shade of yellow. Pileus dark brown, then pale tan. Pileus some shade of red.	3. 4. R. pectinata Fr.
3	Pellicle not viscid or separable; stipe solid. Pellicle viscid; stipe hollow or stuffed.	5. R. anomala Pk. R. albida Pk.
4	Stipe short, 2-3 cm.; lamellae rounded behind. R. Stipe longer, 5-8 cm.; lamellae subdecurrent.	ochroleuca (Pers.) Fr. R. citrina Gillet
5	Taste mild. Taste acrid or peppery.	6. 7.
6	. Small, 2–4 cm.; margin striate; lamellae interveined. Larger, 4–6 cm.; margin even; lamellae not interveined.	R. uncialis Pk. R. purpurina Quel.
7	. Pileus tuberculate, rugose; stipe spongy, tardily acrid. Pileus polished, shining; stipe solid, firm, clastic. Pileus polished, shining; stipe hollow or stuffed, fragile.	R. rugulosa Pk. R. emetica Fr. R. fragilis (Pers.) Fr.
8	. Pileus white or pallid. R Pileus some shade of yellow.	. adulterina (Fr.) Pk. 9.
	* Said by Professor Peck to belong probably in section Rig	gidae.

Pileus orange, then paler; flesh white, changing to cinereous. R. decolorans Fr.
 Pileus yellow or orange, disc darker; flesh white, unchanging, yellow under the

10.

14.

II.

R. aurata Fr.

Pileus some shade of red, at least when young.

cuticle.

10. Stipe white with no reddish tints.

Pileus changeable, usually from purplish to olivaceous.

	Stipe more or less reddish.	13.
11.	Small, pileus 2.5 cm. Larger, pileus 5–12 cm.	R. pusilla Pk.
12.	Margin of pileus even; taste peppery. Margin furrowed, tubercular; taste mild or subastringent.	R. paxilloides Earle. R. integra Fr.
13.	Pileus smooth; lamellae subdistant, interveined. R. i. Pileus smooth; lamellae somewhat crowded, interveined. Pileus punctate; lamellae not interveined.	0
14.	Lamellae subdistant, interveined. Lamellae crowded.	R. abietina Pk.
15.	Stipe soon hollow; pileus fading to yellowish. Stipe soon hollow; pileus deep purple, disc black. R. Stipe stuffed, soft; pileus 2.5-5 cm. Stipe solid, spongy; pileus 7-12 cm.	R. puellaris Fr. puellaris intensior Cke. R. nitida (Pers.) Fr. R. decolorans Fr.
16.	Pileus some shade of yellow. Pileus some shade of red, at least when young. Pileus some shade of purple, often variable.	17. 21. 22.
17.	Stipe white or whitish. Stipe ochraceous.	18. <i>R. ochracea</i> Fr.
18.	Margin of pileus even. Margin striate with age.	R. lutea (Huds.) Fr.
19.	Small; pileus 2.5-5 cm. Larger; pileus 5-10 cm., pale yellow, mild or subacrid.	20. R. flaviceps Pk.
20.	Pileus light yellow, then pallid; lamellae saffron. Pileus flesh-color, then yellow; lamellae ochraceous.	R. vitellina Fr. R. chamaeleontina Fr.
21.	Pileus 4-7 cm.; stipe rosy pruinate. Pileus 15 cm.; stipe glabrous.	P. roseipes (Secr.) Bres. R. alutacea Fr.
22.	Pileus dark purple or blackish-purple. Pileus lighter, fading to pallid.	23. R. nauseosa Fr.
23.	Stipe red, lamellae yellow from the first. Stipe white, lamellae at first white, changing color when i	R. ochrophylla Pk. njured. R. atropurpurea Pk.
	NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.	The second secon